

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XL. No. 6401.

號九十月正年四十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1884.

日二初月正年申甲

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3. GORDON & GOTH, Indragate Circus, E.C. 4. BATES & LEBY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. 4. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIES & PAINES, 30, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYRE & Co., Singapore. O. HENSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MERRY & A. DE MELLO & Co., Suvaia, Quezon & Co., Anoy, Wilson, Nicholls & Co., Poonoy, HADON & Co., Shanghai, LEE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000. Instalment received, 925,765.62. New Shares, 925,765.62.

Reserve Fund, \$2,500,000. Instalment of Premiums, 609,336.43. Coined on New Shares, \$3,108,336.43.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq. Deputy Chairman—A. P. McEwen, Esq.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq. W. H. FORBES, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. A. GÜNTHER, Esq. M. E. SASSOON, Esq. Hon. F. B. JOHNSON.

CHIEF MANAGER. Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. London Bankers.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. "6" "4 per cent. " "12" "5 per cent. " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 25, 1883.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. HERMANN FRIEDRICH MEYERINK in our Firm ceased on the 1st January, 1883.

Mr. JOHANN HINRICH GARRELS is admitted a PARTNER from this date.

MEYER & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1884.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILHELM REINERS, ceased on the 31st December, 1883.

Mr. MAX GROTE, Mr. CARL JANTZEN and Mr. STEPHAN C. MICHAELSEN, who have been Signers of the Firm, are admitted PARTNERS from this date.

Mr. J. GOUSMANN is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

MELCHERS & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1884.

### NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our Firm in Tientsin, Peking. Mr. WILFRED CHRISTY is authorized to Sign on our behalf per Procuration.

DOUGLAS LAPIRAK & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1884.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day admitted Mr. J. E. ELIAS a PARTNER in my Business. He will hereafter be conducted under the Style of "BELLIOS & Co."

E. R. BELLIOS. Hongkong, January 2, 1884.

### NOTICE.

MR. GERALD SLADE and Mr. ALEXANDER MC DONACHIE are authorized to Sign our Firm from this date.

GILMAN & Co. Hongkong and Pootung, 1st January, 1884.

FREDERIC ALGAR, COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT, 13, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-papers, Books, Types, &c. Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

## Intimations.

### PERFUMERY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE. CHOICE MANILA CIGARS. CRYSTAL TABLE WARE. NEW DINNER SERVICES. TABLE DECORATIONS. NEW DUPLEX LAMPS. SLOW COMBUSTION GRATES. FENDERS and TILE HEARTHES. LOCKS, BOLTS and HINGES. LAWN MOWERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, January 3, 1884.

Intimations. THE PATENT. "FILTRE RAPIDE" REMOVES ALL Organic and Inorganic Impurities, Lead, Copper, and Poisonous Gases. It purifies the Water. It can be taken to pieces and cleaned in every part. It has been awarded Special Medal of Merit by the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain; Silver Medal National Water Supply Exhibition, London; Two Silver Medals International Food Exhibition, London; Two Certificates of Merit by Sanitary Institute, Exeter; Certificate of Merit International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, Kensington; Silver Medal Health Congress and Scientific Exhibition, Brighton.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, January 5, 1884.

TO THE COMMUNITY OF HONGKONG. THE TRUSTEES of St. John's Cathedral find themselves compelled to appeal to the liberality of Residents here for assistance in providing the Cathedral with a New Organ, the instrument at present in use being so far deteriorated by climatic causes as not to be worth the very extensive repairs which alone could make it serviceable. Its state must have been evident to those who have attended Divine Service for some time past, and it is doubtful whether it can be used much longer.

The Organ was built in 1800 and paid for by public subscription. An Organ ought, doubtless, to last much longer than 23 years in a good climate, but, besides the fact that the mistake seems to have been made in the first instance of selecting a cheap instrument, in 1800 makers knew even less than they do now about guarding against the effect of tropical heat and damp. Moreover, by the unfortunate clogging up of a roof gutter during a typhoon some years ago, the interior of the Organ (even then beginning to break up) was deluged with water.

It is proposed to give the order to Messrs. WALKER & SONS, who have just successfully erected a new Organ at Shanghai, and whose representative has himself seen the damage (incredible to the workman who has never been out of England) which years of this climate are capable of effecting.

The cost of an Organ suited to the Cathedral, laid down in Hongkong, and including the expenses of a skilled workman to come out and put it up, is estimated at \$2,000, say \$12,000. This sum will not be regarded as extravagant if it is borne in mind that pipes which in England are made of deal, glued together, have, for the East, to be made of mahogany, secured with brass screws, everything else being similarly modified. An Organ so prepared should last, with proper care and occasional renewals of perishable parts, fifty or sixty years even in this climate.

It is evident that such a sum as \$12,000 cannot be provided out of the current revenues of the Cathedral, which only meets, and even that with difficulty, the current expenditure. The Trustees feel assured, however, that the Community will not feel disposed to see the only considerable Organ in the Colony disappear from our midst, and they make this Appeal not doubting to meet with the same success as their predecessors a quarter of a century ago.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Cathedral Treasury, General Post Office, Hongkong; December 31, 1883.

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## For Sale.

### PERFUMERY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

CHOICE MANILA CIGARS.

CRYSTAL TABLE WARE.

NEW DINNER SERVICES.

TABLE DECORATIONS.

NEW DUPLEX LAMPS.

SLOW COMBUSTION GRATES.

FENDERS and TILE HEARTHES.

LOCKS, BOLTS and HINGES.

LAWN MOWERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, January 3, 1884.

SAYLE & Co.'s SHOW-ROOMS.

We are now Showing a "Recent Arrivals."

BLACK SILKS, including the following reliable makes.

CASHMERE CLASSIQUE. DRAP D'ITALIE. JASEBERT'S PERSIANS. BONNET DRAP DE NATIONEL. SATIN DE LYON.

A Special Line in FANCY BROCCHE SILKS at 85 Cents per yard.

BLACK and COLOURED DAMASSES. Specially Selected from the Best ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN MARKETS.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Hongkong, January 17, 1884.

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FOURTH and FINAL CALL of £10 Sterling per SHARE on the 20,000 SHARES, NEW ISSUE of this CORPORATION, will fall due on the 31st DECEMBER CURRENT, in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai and Hongkong.

REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS entitled to NEW SHARES, are requested to Pay, at the respective Offices, the above Call or its equivalent in the Currency of the above-mentioned places. Provisional Certificates are being issued in Exchange for the First Call Receipts, which are to be surrendered to the Bank. Holders of Provisional Certificates, when paying this Call, will please send same to this Office to be endorsed.

The Rate of Exchange for Hongkong is fixed at 3/8 1/2, or \$53.93 per Share. Interest at the Rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be charged on Calls unpaid on the 31st DECEMBER.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, December 15, 1883.

### NOTICE.

H. CAMPBELL, late of Pootung, has the honor to inform the Gentry and Public of Hongkong that he has OPENED a FIRST-CLASS HAIR-DRESSING SALOON at BANK BUILDINGS, opposite the HONGKONG HOTEL. Mr. CAMPBELL'S Assistant, Messrs. DUTTON and ORTO, are thoroughly experienced in their Business, the former being from one of the leading San Francisco Establishments, while the latter was for many years connected with Mr. W. P. MOORE'S Establishment in Hongkong. Mr. CAMPBELL hopes by strict attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a share of their Patronage.

Hongkong, January 24, 1884.

HOP SHING & Co., ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, COPPER SMITHS, DRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, &c. WEST POINT IRON WORKS.

HAVING This Day commenced BUSINESS, are ready to undertake Work of the above Descriptions under the Supervision of an Experienced European. Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms.

24th September, 1883.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE. ON and after the 1st OCTOBER, the PRICE of ICE will be REDUCED to 14 Cents per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, September 15, 1883.

SAILORS HOME. ANY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or Papers will be thankfully received at the SAILOR'S HOME, West Point Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

Mr. Andrew Wind, NEWS AGENT, &c. 133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE Hundred to Six Hundred Tons COKE and COAL TAIL, in lots to suit, from one ton upwards. CHOY CHEW, 220, PRINCE STREET, Hongkong, June 13, 1883.

### NOW ON SALE.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT, BY DR. E. J. EITEL, CHOW CHOW, 17, 1883.

Part I. A-K, \$2.50. Part II. K-M, \$2.50. Part III. M-T, \$3.00. Part IV. T-Y, \$3.00.

A Reduction of 10 per cent. will be allowed to purchasers of two or more copies.

This Standard Work on the Chinese Language, constructed on the basis of Kangxi's Imperial Dictionary, contains all Chinese characters in practical use, and while alphabetically arranged according to the sounds of the oldest dialect of China, the Cantonese, it gives also the Mandarin pronunciation of all characters explained in the book, so that its usefulness is by no means confined to the Cantonese Dialect, but the work is a practically complete Thesaurus of the whole Written Language of China, ancient and modern, as used all over the Empire, whilst its introductory chapters serve the purposes of a philological guide to the student.

A Supplement, arranged for being bound and used by itself, and containing a List of the Radicals, an Index, and a List of Surnames, will be published and sold separately.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1883.

PUBLICATIONS BY J. DYER BALL. "CANTONESE MADE EASY"—A Book of SIMPLE SENTENCES in the CANTONESE DIALECT, with Free and Literal Translations; and Directions for Rendering English Grammatical Forms into Chinese and vice versa.—Price, \$2. Interleaved Copies, \$2.50.

"We most cordially recommend it." China Review. "Will be found to supply a want long felt by students of Cantonese."—Daily Press. "Mr. BALL'S Notes on Classifiers and Grammar will be found very valuable."—China Mail.

"EASY SENTENCES IN THE HAKKA DIALECT WITH A VOCABULARY."—Price, \$1.

"The Sentences given appear to be well arranged."—China Mail. "Contains a wide range of subjects."—Chinese Recorder. "An extensive Vocabulary."—Daily Press.

FOR SALE at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, W. BROWNE'S, and LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, Hongkong; and at Messrs. THURNE & Co.'s, London. Hongkong, January 23, 1884.

### FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE. Quarts, \$20 per 1 doz. Case. Pints, \$22 per 1 doz. Case. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, December 20, 1883.

### WASHING BOOKS.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of the Laundry, contain all that is to be had at this Office.—Price, 6d. each. CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

### To Let.

TO LET. No. 25B, PRINCE CENTRAL. Nos. 2 and 3, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, January 20, 1884.

### TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us, No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. For further Particulars apply to Messrs. BUNSELL & Co.

### TO LET.

ROOMS at No. 55, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. Apply to MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. Hongkong, January 10, 1884.

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THE PREMISES now occupied by us, No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. For further Particulars apply to Messrs. BUNSELL & Co.

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### TO LET.



## For Sale.

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**  
No. 53, Queen's Road East,  
(OPPOSITE THE CO-OPERATIVE)  
ARE NOW LAND-  
ING FROM AMERICA.

**CALIFORNIA**  
BACON  
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb.  
tins, and loose.  
Soda BISCUITS.  
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.  
Cracked WHEAT.  
OATMEAL.  
CORNMEAL.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.  
Apple BUTTER.  
Eastern and California CHEESE.  
CODFISH, Boneless.  
Prime HAMS and BACON.  
Prime Brand Condensed MILK.  
Family BEEF in 25 lb. cans.  
Beau Ideal SALMON in 10 lb. cans.  
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb. cans.  
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.  
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage  
MEAT.  
Stuffed PEPPERS.  
Assorted SOUPS.  
Richardson & Robinson's Celebrated Potted  
MEATS.

Lamb HAM.  
Lamb TONGUES.  
Lamb CHOWDER.  
Fresh OREGON SALMON.  
Dried APPLES.  
TOMATOES.  
SUCROTASH.  
Maple SYRUP.  
Golden SYRUP.  
LOBSTERS.  
OYSTERS.  
HONEY.  
Assorted JELLIES.  
Green CORN.

**FAIRBANKS' SCALES.**  
400 lb. Capacity.  
600 lb. "  
900 lb. "  
1,200 lb. "

CORN BROOMS.  
OFFICE HIGH CHAIRS.  
AXES and HATCHETS.  
AGATE IRON WARE.  
WAFLE IRONS.  
SMOOTHING IRONS.  
PAINTS and OILS.  
TALLOW and TAR.  
VARNISHES.

**DEVOE'S NONPAREL**  
**BRILLIANT**  
**KEROSENE OIL,**  
150° test.

Ex late Arrivals from  
ENGLAND.  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
STORES,

including:  
CHRISTMAS CAKES.  
PLUM PUDDINGS.  
MINCEMEAT.  
ALMONDS and RAISINS.

Crystallized FRUITS.  
Tinned RAISINS.  
Pudding RAISINS.  
Lame CURRANTS.

Fine YORK HAMS.  
PICNIC PUDDINGS.  
FAT DE POIE GRAS.  
SAVORY PATES.

FRENCH PLUMS.  
BROWN FOOD.  
CORN FLOUR.

**SPARTAN**  
**COOKING STOVES.**

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMP.  
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMP.

CLARET.  
CHATEAU MARGAUX.  
CHATEAU LA TOUR, plus & quart.  
1863 GRAVES, " "  
BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT.  
SACCO'S MANZANILLA & AMON-  
TILLADO.  
SACCO'S OLD INVALID PORT  
(1848).  
HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.  
1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.  
BISQUIT DUBOIS & Co.'s BRANDY.  
FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.  
KRYSTAL'S LIQUEUR.  
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.  
BOON'S OLD TOM.  
E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.  
ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.  
CLARET'S GINGER BRANDY.  
EASTERN CIDER.  
CHATEAU D'OR.  
MARASCHINO.  
CURACAO.  
ANGOSTURA, Bitter and Orange  
Bitters, &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and  
Suttons, plus and quart.  
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &  
J. BURKE, plus and quart.  
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the  
Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

**SPECIAL SELECTED**  
**CIGARS.**

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in  
5 catty boxes.  
BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILBURN'S PATENT FIREPROOF  
SAVES, CASH and PAPER  
BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, December 1, 1883.

## Mails.



**NIPPON MAIL STEAMSHIP**  
**COMPANY.**

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE,  
VIA INLAND SEA.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for YOKO-  
HAMA and VLADIVOSTOK.)

THE S.S. KUMAMOTO MARU, Capt.  
DACHMOND, due here on or about the  
26th instant, will be despatched as above  
on FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 4 p.m.  
Cargo received on board and Parcells at  
the Office up to 1 p.m. of day of sailing.  
No Bill of Lading signed under \$2  
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board  
before delivery is taken, otherwise they  
will not be recognized.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Yokohama  
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail  
Steamer at Kobe, and for Vladivostok at  
Nagasaki.

For further Particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office, Praya Cantal, Ground  
Floor of Messrs Russell & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPP,  
Agent.

Hongkong, January 23, 1884.

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## To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship  
"Tener,"  
will be despatched at Noon TO-  
MORROW, the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 23, 1884.

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## To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 6%, or  
\$4.50 per Share, declared at the  
Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Share-  
holders held this Day, will be Payable  
at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION on or TO-MORROW  
(WEDNESDAY), the 30th instant.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply at  
the Office of the Company for WARRANTS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 23, 1884.

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## To-day's Advertisements.

Per Douglas, from Canton, Messrs  
Hahn and Unsworth, and 30 Chinese.  
Per Dou Yuen, from Manila and Amoy,  
6 Europeans, and 4 Chinese.  
Per Lee Yuen, from Shanghai and Swatow,  
4 Chinese.  
Per Morry, from Saigon, Captain Lewis,  
and 14 Chinese.  
Per Tseu, from Shanghai and Poochow,  
2 Europeans, and 12 Chinese.  
Per Diamante, from Manila, Messrs Sib-  
by and Workman.  
Per Gluebsburg, from Bangkok, 3 Chi-  
nese.  
Per Saphalia, from Hongkong: from Mar-  
cella, Mr. and Mrs. Madeo and servant;  
from Singapore, Mr. Evans and servant, and  
3 Chinese; from Saigon, Mr. Philipp, and 3  
Chinese. For Yokohama: from Marcella,  
Messrs. Mr. Leat, Mr. Cug, Messrs Georges,  
Tehon, Tehon and servant, and Haggie;  
from Calcutta, Mr. Lemaire (French Consul  
General) and Mrs. Lemaire; from Singapore,  
Mr. J. O. Dahan.

DEPARTED.  
Per Bendulha, from Singapore, 450 Chi-  
nese.  
Per Compta, for Amoy, 2 Europeans, and  
2 Chinese.  
Per Saites, for Haiphong, 10 Chinese.  
Per Chinkiang, for Shanghai, 1 European,  
and 25 Chinese.  
Per Kwang-lee, for Shanghai, 9 Euro-  
peans.

SHIPPING REPORTS.  
The British steamer Douglas reports:  
Left Pagan, 20th inst., at 22nd, str.  
Yokohama and Lee Yuen, and H. M. S. Fos-  
toun at Poochow. Amoy on the 23rd,  
H.M.S. Cleopatra, and French frigate  
Triomphante. Swatow on 20th, H.M.S.  
Essex, and S. S. Thales. Light variable  
winds, fine weather and smooth sea through-  
out.

The British steamer Morry reports:  
First part strong monsoon, latter fine and  
moderate.

The Chinese steamer Lee Yuen reports:  
From Shanghai to Swatow moderate and  
fresh N.E. and thick drizzling rainy weather.  
From Swatow light N.E. and E.S.E. and  
winds and fine weather. On 23rd, spoke  
the Poochow bound for Shanghai, in Boreham  
Pass. On 26th, spoke Sin Kola of Single  
Island.

The British steamer Morry reports:  
Fresh N.E. monsoon and lead sea.

The German steamer Cleopatra reports:  
Fine weather and moderate Northerly winds  
all the voyage.

The British steamer Tseu reports:  
Moderate N.E. wind and cloudy weather.

The British steamer Diamante reports:  
Left Manila on 24th inst., with ship Paul  
Leone in tow, had light variable winds and  
fine weather.

MAIRE LOUISE, German barque, Capt. N.  
Behring.—Melchers & Co.

QUEEN OF INDIA, British barque, Capt.  
Jas. Maher.—Butterfield & Swire.

SELENDIA, British steamer, Captain  
Fowler.—Russell & Co.



The China Merchants' steamer *Puwei* arrived at Pagoda Anchorage on the 22nd January bringing the large number of 1,880 native troops from Ningbo and Chinkiang. After leaving about 500 of these Native soldiers at Foochow, the *Puwei* was to be despatched on the 22nd January to Taiwan.

A number of French military officers have been occupied for several weeks past purchasing horses in the Singleton and Hunter River districts (N. S. Wales) for service in connection with the impending Franco-Chinese campaign. Amongst the number are Captain Basse, aide-de-camp to the Governor of New Caledonia, and Captain Manes Artiques, of the French Artillery.

Messrs. Ludwig and Truett, of the firm of Ludwig & Co., Yokohama, have been arrested by order of the Swiss Consul, on the demand of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, to account for alleged nefarious transactions in the hypothecation of certain goods. The fraud with which they are charged are alleged to be of a very extensive character.

It should be distinctly understood that the subscription now in circulation in Shanghai is on behalf of the families of all those who were lost in the *Heat-yuen*, and not on behalf of any particular individual. Nearly two hundred persons were drowned, and there are therefore many widows and orphans to provide for. Of these Europeans lost, three were married and had children, the captain two, the chief engineer five, and the third engineer three.

It is announced that three British steamers have already been chartered to take patent fuel from Dunkirk to Saigon, in view of the approaching war between France and China. When war breaks out between the two nations, it is probable that there will be a great demand for fuel for the French fleet, and it is probable, however, that China will rather more than France by a liberal interpretation of the term "contract of war."

JAPAN continues to make progress. Messrs Jackson and Graham have just completed an order to furnish the Japanese Palace in European style. Those who take an interest in such matters will find it worth while to stroll as far as Oxford-street, where the articles designed for the Palace may be seen. The hall-room is to be decorated with white silk with coloured bouquets, gilt chairs upholstered to match the hangings. The boudoir is mahogany, upholstered in silk velvet. The style of the whole is simple, but of the richest description. It is worthy of note that all the silk was made in Spitalfields.

VICE-ADMIRAL George O. Willes has issued the following Hydrographical Memo, dated Hongkong, 14 January, 1884:—"The following information relating to the navigation of the Canton River is promulgated for general information and guidance. The Chinese authorities intend blocking the Cambridge Reach between Louis Island and Flat Island No. 4, for the purpose of torpedo exercise. They further purpose placing a bridge across the river in the Canton Reach, leaving in the river the torpedo vessels in deep water. Her Majesty's ships and vessels are no longer to use the Cambridge Reach and are to be careful to avoid collision with the wooden bridge."

It is expected that the following ironclads, cruisers, and torpedo-boats, now being constructed in the French dockyards, will be completed during the present year:—The *Comie* and the ironclad *Vauban*, at Cherbourg; the ironclad *Terrible* and the cruiser *Hyacinthe*, at Brest; the cruiser *Alejo*, at Lorient; the ironclad *Tonnant*, and the cruiser *Diademe*, at Rochefort; the ironclad *Arctique* and *Foudroyant*, and the cruiser *Arctique*, at Toulon; the cruiser *Brion*, the gunboats *Ion* and *Scorpion*, the *Kailash*, and five torpedo-boats at M. M. Normand & Co.'s dockyard; the torpedo boat *Gironde*, the *Mingolow*, the *Calcutta*, and *Milan*, constructed by the Société La Girondo, the cruisers *Robit* and *La Terquise*, constructed by the Société Dyle et Bacalan.

We (Queenlander) have been shown a pamphlet, apparently printed for private circulation, which has been received by a gentleman in town. It consists of reprints from various newspapers of their comments on the departure of Sir Arthur Kennedy from Queensland, and reports of the farewell ceremonies. The collection of these extracts has evidently been a labour of love, and the abundance and tenor of the notices must have been gratifying to the compiler. It has not fallen to the lot of many colonial Governors to attract so much personal liking and esteem as Sir Arthur Kennedy excited, and these sentiments are fully expressed in the extracts under notice, taken from a wide range of colonial and some English newspapers. The publication will be welcomed and treasured by the many friends of our late Governor in this colony.

GENERAL Booth gives, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the following description of the daily proceedings at the headquarters of the Salvation Army in London:—"But most of the hundred odd persons engaged at headquarters rarely see the inside of the prayer-room after their own special staff prayer-meeting at the commencement of the day for this is a busy place. The other day we received and sent out no less than 1,546 letters, telegrams, and book-packets through our publishing business, occupied two houses, 8 and 9, Paternoster-square, besides. From the first floor, where cashier, accountants, and book-keepers all work under the direction of the firm of public accountants who audit our annual balance-sheets, through the second, third, and fourth floors, where the editors of the *War Cry* toil through miles of MS. written in midnight hours by noble labourers who cannot afford to sleep, where clerks pore over deeds which property agents in the next room have bargained for; where architects ceaselessly plan new barracks to be built with borrowed money, or to be evolved from some building hither known as a warehouse, a barn, a mill, or a tank; where staff captains ceaselessly examine the contents of aid correspondence of candidates for promotion, to be local secretaries, treasurers, sergeants, or bandmen or to become commissioned officers; where secretaries and shorthand writers make all the multifarious records and carry on the enormous daily correspondence needed for an Army with 630 corps, 103 of them abroad—all through the twenty-nine apartments of the building each day is full of work."

## THE HONGKONG CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary half yearly meeting of the shareholders in the above Company was held this afternoon. Those present were:—Messrs E. R. Belliss, (Chairman); Mr. Hon. F. B. Johnson, B. McIvor, and Mr. Groto, (Directors); E. George, J. F. C. de Rosa, J. C. de Cunha, F. A. Ozeorio, M. B. Polishwalla, J. B. Gomes, Jr., H. Kamaal, V. C. de Rocha, A. S. Cohen, J. M. Armstrong, A. F. Pereira, J. E. Machado, J. C. dos Remedios, W. Dolan, M. A. de Carvalho, J. M. Guedes, R. Mourante, and J. P. de Costa, (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice calling the meeting,

The Chairman said:—"With your permission we will take the report as read. Referring to the accounts I may remind you that all extraordinary repairs provided for therein were anticipated in our report of a twelve months ago, with the exception of an unforeseen expenditure of about \$8,000, necessary for the wheel of the *Honam*. This is independently of any sum the underwriters will have to contribute. Here on the table is a report from experts of this Colony, a perusal of which will convince you that the accident arose not from any faulty construction of the vessel, but it is surmised from the wheel coming into violent contact with some hard submerged substance while the steamer was going full speed ahead. It will be remembered that a few days prior to this mishap a gale passed over the district, and in all probability wreckage of some kind was floating under the surface of the water when the steamer passed across the spot where the accident occurred. The repairs on the *Yotsai* will be completed within a fortnight, and that steamer will resume her berth on the Canton-Macao line. Irrespective of what the papers have said that the war now being waged in Tonquin will not disturb the trade in these waters our agents in Canton write:—"We learn from Her Majesty's Consul that the Chinese authorities have verbally asserted their intention to leave an opening in either reach of 115 Chinese feet, or say 75 feet." This will satisfy you, gentlemen, that the blocking of the Canton River by the Chinese authorities need give us no apprehension, because the passage left will be ample for the purpose of navigating our steamers safely through it; and therefore, the traffic will remain uninterrupted. I have no further remarks to make, but will be glad to answer questions."

Mr. Groto:—"The report of the Directors is very good in every way, but the majority of the shareholders certainly expected that, in face of the continued prosperity of the Company, the strong position it has attained, and the efficiency of its boats, the former rate of dividend, 15 per cent., would be reverted to, instead of again paying the smaller rate, which has been declared for the past seven years merely for the purpose of keeping a reserve fund. It is not merely on my own behalf I speak; it is on behalf of shareholders of limited means whom my firm represents, and to whom an increase of dividend would be of great importance."

After briefly conversing with the other directors at table, the Chairman said:—"The security of the Company should be of great importance to the shareholders. As your attention is drawn to the future, I hope you will leave it to the Directors to consider whether or not it would be judicious and good policy to declare a larger dividend."

Mr. Groto:—"Very well."

The Chairman:—"I understand your motion in reference to the future, not to the present report."

Mr. Groto:—"Yes, certainly."

The Chairman:—"At the next half yearly meeting the matter will be favourably taken into consideration. As there are no other questions, I propose that the report be adopted and the accounts passed."

Mr. Armstrong seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. McIvor, seconded by Mr. Groto, the appointment of Mr. M. W. Belliss, who has gone to Europe, was unanimously confirmed by the meeting.

The Hon. F. B. Johnson proposed, and Mr. Rocha seconded, the election of Messrs L. Hauschild and F. Arnold as Auditors. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—"This is all the business, gentlemen, and I have to thank you for your attendance, and to announce that the dividends will be payable to-morrow."

Mr. Dolan:—"Before we adjourn, I beg to propose a vote of thanks to the Chairman."

This was given by acclamation, and the Chairman having returned thanks, the meeting separated.

## ABANDONMENT OF THE "G. C. TRUFFANT."

By the arrival of the German steamer *Triumph*, Captain Schultze, from Macao on Sunday last, bringing Captain Connor, two ships' officers and fifteen shipwrecked seamen, information was brought of the abandonment, for a second time, of the sailing ship *G. C. Truffant*. On the 7th September last, the *Truffant* stranded on the Fiery Cross Reef, and was ultimately abandoned at Port Barton. Subsequently she was floated and towed into Manila, where she was sold to Messrs McLeod & Co. After undergoing a few repairs which were absolutely necessary before she could put to sea, she left Manila on the evening of the 16th instant, with 400 tons of ballast, in charge of Captain Connor, for Hongkong, where it was intended she should be thoroughly overhauled. Fine weather was enjoyed and everything went well until early on the morning of the 20th instant, when Cape Bolinao was sighted. The wind then increased, and the following day at noon it was discovered that the ship was making one foot and a half of water per hour. Despite the efforts of the crew with the pumps the water in the hold continued to increase, and the vessel also became unmanageable. On Tuesday morning, the 22nd, it was decided to abandon the ship, the wreck of the crew being almost completely knocked up with incessant work at the pumps and sails, and at four o'clock a boat was launched, but owing to the heavy sea that was running, it was smashed against the ship's side and a French sailor, who was its only occupant, was drowned. An

hour later, the long boat was launched with difficulty, and all hands, eighteen in number, succeeded in getting into her, taking with them 100 lbs of biscuit, wet with salt water, and about eight gallons of fresh water. After standing by the ship for four hours, by which time the water had risen to the ship's 'breast doors, and the lee rail was under water, a course was set for Hongkong, which was about 135 miles to the N.W. of the position where the *Truffant* was abandoned. A very heavy sea was running at the time, and the work of navigating the little craft was a difficult task. It was attended by no mishap, however, and the following afternoon, at four o'clock, land was sighted. It was thought more prudent to remain in the boat than to land at once and the boat was kept on her course until four o'clock the following afternoon, (24th) when a landing was effected at St. John's Island. Here the worn out mariners received all the aid and comfort that was in the power of the Roman Catholic Father stationed on the island to give. After resting until Saturday morning, by which time they were immensely refreshed, they left in their boat for Macao at five o'clock. At nine o'clock they were picked up by a Chinese galleon, which was enquiring about, and taken to Macao, where the authorities treated them with the greatest kindness, the Harbour-master and the British Consul doing everything in their power to render them as comfortable as possible. The whole crew were ultimately taken on board the *Triumph* in launches provided by the Harbour-master, and brought on to Hongkong. With the exception of Captain Connor, all the crew are quartered at the Sailor's Home, where they are receiving every attention from Mr. White. The first and second officers, the carpenter and eight of the seamen who were on board the *Truffant*, were shipwrecked in the *John M. Simpson*, only a few weeks before. The majority of the crew were unable to leave a single article of their property, and are now in need of help.

We are sorry to learn that Captain Connor, whose health has not been robust for some time past, is very poorly, and he requires medical attendance.

## NOTES FROM THE METROPOLIS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

London, Dec. 14.

I see the Queen's income amounts to £550,000 per annum. Her Majesty must be immensely wealthy. Rather a difference between this salary and that accorded to the President of the American Republic. The Prince of Wales derives from various sources £110,000 a year, which should help him to keep up that state which no Englishman grudges him.

What are we to believe? A Philadelphia correspondent now writes to say that the telegram published in England with regard to Mr. Irving's engagement in New York have created amazement and disgust on this side of the Atlantic. They are said to be absolutely untrue and malicious. The success of the engagement has been unprecedented. The total receipts for the month were enormous.

We may expect over here very shortly a novel sensation. "The Princess Pignatelli" at the Oxford may seem a little strange, but nevertheless it is likely to happen. This lady has already signed an engagement with an English manager for £100 per month and expenses paid for two weeks each evening. This lady is of the highest birth and has been forced by stress of circumstances first to appear at a French club and now to accept a similar engagement here.

Mr. Charles de Leseps has not been a success over here. More people than the English people on the Seine found his temper bid and his manners doubtful. He was treated here with the greatest courtesy, and it is probable that the old gentleman will not again entrust his son with such delicate negotiations.

The Duke of Bedford's agent has chosen a singularly bad time to remove the roofs of the monuments occupied by the wrecked paupers in the purlieus of Covent Garden to secure their vaulting them. When all London is festively gay with the decorations, which have opened our eyes to the terrible way our poor are housed, worse off than cattle in their pens, the policy of his Grace's agent cannot fail to bring a home's nest about his noble ears. The enormous sum asked for, but refused by the Corporation of London for the Covent Garden site is still unpleasantly prominent in people's memories. These are not the days when our aristocracy can play their cards recklessly.

They say that the hits at the Universal Provider, Mr. Whiteley, in *Truth's* Christmas Number, are not unlikely to form the subject of a libel case in our Courts. Surely "Libby" is far too clever.

I have been wearing a pair of Argosy Brasces, one of the million caught by the enormous advertisement. The only advantage I can see in them is, they are less likely to give me an extra bend forwards or downwards; while to put on they are an unmitigated nuisance.

Patti's diamonds and Patti's dresses are creating much interest in New York. Her establishment is extensive and expensive. She has ten rooms on *aville* at the most fashionable hotel in the American Capital, a man of business, a secretary, two or three dressers, maids by the half dozen—and Nicolini.

Irving is drawing enormous houses; "The Silver King" is nightly attended to overflowing. Patti at the Academy is a huge success. Mr. Abbott is an enterprising actor and is being well repaid the enormous salaries he pays to his artists from England he brings before the New York public.

Augustus Harris, over fighting for fresh fields to conquer, has hit upon a novelty which doubles his wall space in a novel place in the metropolis. He will introduce into the pantomime at Drury Lane a fox hunt with real horses and hounds after one of Caldo's pictures.

There has been much talk during the week of the possibility of Tunmyson being raised to the peerage. A morning paper "started the ball" and all the others followed suit, speculation being rife as to the title he would assume. The Laureate has himself written contradicting the statement. I have before me Mr. "Illustrated price list" of Doré, the bookbinder, who advertises so extensively. In it I notice a dress for ladies worthy of remark. This is called the "Highland Fishing Costume." It really looks very fetching, allowing I have never seen one worn, and seems the best solution of the garment ladies should wear when they wish to get rid of the encumbering petticoats. First there is a Tam o' Shanter hat, then there is a neat cutaway tweed jacket and waistcoat to match. Below those is a sort of Highland kilt, worn over knickerbockers, and a neat pair of gaiters, fitting close to the leg from the knee downwards, completely what looks a most comfortable and workmanlike outfit.

A most important decision has been recently given by the Football Association. It has been long known, that certain clubs have paid men to play for them though it has been difficult to bring the practice home. The "Abercrombie Club" has at length been brought to book and "warned off" in consequence by the Football Association. I hear that it is by no means improbable that the Blackburn Olympics are more than likely to be excommunicated for a like offence.

Notwithstanding has taken a bold lead in cricket. It refuses to play against Lancashire on the objection of unfair bowling. Crowland, whose style of throwing has so frequently caused bad blood, is at the bottom of this decision, which will doubtless bear fruit. All cricketers will be glad to hear that the Australians will be treated liberally. "Gates" are offered them on all sides.

I see Mr. Morris has stated before the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute that the impression that most of the rich soil of the West Indies is already under cultivation is most erroneous. In British Guiana cultivation has thus far been wholly confined to a strip of about fifteen miles near the sea coast. In British Honduras only about 10,000 acres, or less than the 100th part, has been under cultivation. In Trinidad only one tenth of the land is cultivated. Domingo, Tobago, and Grenada are equally well supplied with fine land at moderate prices.

## Shanghai.

Mr. Martins, Consul-General for the Brazil, arrived at Shanghai by the *Orens* on the 19th January. He was accompanied by Senator Pontes and Commander Martins.

A number of men-of-war's men were on shore on leave on the 18th January, and some of them having obtained possession of fishing pieces went out to the Bubbling Well Head and shot and killed a number of able hawks among tame ducks belonging to the villagers. They then returned to the Settlement with their spoil, the villagers following them in force and trying to obtain compensation, but the ducks refused to satisfy the demand. Upon investigation it was found that the villagers were afraid to enter the Settlement and returned home, leaving the sailors in quiet possession of their bag.

—N. C. D. News.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Widdowson, Esq.)

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Thomas Burns, a ship's boatman, was convicted of being drunk and incapable. He was fined fifty cents, or the alternative of two days' imprisonment. He went to prison.

(Before A. C. Wise, Esq.)

Constant Cadumil, a French seaman of the *Tonnelier*, was charged with assaulting Annie White. Complaints reside in Cochrane Street. The charge was proved, and defendant was fined five dollars or seven days' hard labour; the fine was paid.

## Macao.

(From a Correspondent.)

News reaches here by the last mail that the Lisbon Government has decided to reinforce the naval force in these waters by the addition of the corvette *Stephanie* and the gun-vessels *Quinca* and *Sado*, which will leave shortly for this port.

The sentence in the *Independente* libel case, which terminated so honourably to the late Colonial Secretary, Dr. Corte Real, has not yet been given, although the case was concluded as long ago as the early part of December. Many rumours are going the round with regard to this long-delayed sentence. It is thought by some that the sentence will never be given, the more so now it is known that the acrimonious attacks made in the Lisbon press against the authorities here are attributed by them to the late Colonial Secretary.

The Chief Justice has lately published a notification that he has constituted himself the Syndic of his own department, and inviting persons who have complaints to make to lay the same before him in order that he may syndicate the acts, etc., of his own department. The Procurator, of the *Independente* celebrity, has followed in the wake of the Chief Justice; and thus two judicial farces, after the manner of the Lord Chancellor in the *Idemite*, who was to condemn himself for contempt of his own court, are to be enacted.

An able criticism of the Hongkong Colonial Estimates appeared in the *Corbett*. They are lauded to the skies at the expense of the Macao Government. Just fancy our English friends spending a million odd dollars on a few public works, a sum which exceeds the cost of the whole of the works executed here since our occupation.

## Foochow.

A fearful catastrophe has occurred at Si Chu Low within a short distance of the City. It appears that a performance was being given in a Chinese Theatre to a large audience, when suddenly the false alarm of fire was raised. The assembly immediately rushed for an exit, the result being that about twenty men were literally crushed to death by the crowd, and a large number of Chinese so seriously injured that it is questionable whether they will recover.

From all appearances, the China New Year will find the natives in anything but a happy state of contentment, as not only is money scarce, but owing to the long drought, a disease similar to pleuro-pneumonia has broken out amongst the porcine tribe, and also a kind of rhenum, or pip, is carrying off their poultry. These are only registered as

the commencement of a series of troubles, as it is considered that the peculiar aspect of the sky of late is indicative of much serious disaster, which will continue until the Franco-Chinese difficulty has been settled.

A French, which at one time promised to have a very serious termination, happened last week, between a couple of the crew of the *Forchard*, and a Chinese mob. It appears that the former were out shooting on the public grounds, and one of them, having brought down a bird which was recovered by a young native girl and handed to him, was unable to express verbally his thanks, and therefore patted her on the back as a sign of recognition of her services. This salutation appears to have caused the girl and afforded an excellent opportunity for gathering the whole of the adjacent village to maltreat the innocent offender; and it is roughly estimated that over four hundred natives set upon one of these very unfortunate mariners. The latter very wisely threw down his gun, but was very roughly handled before his comrade could go to his assistance, when the cowardly crowd took to their heels and fled. A representation was afterwards made to the district Magistrate, and a note sent to the Chinese authorities, and a must admit that every representation possible was made, as a visit was paid to the *Forchard*, and first crackers let off, and the customary forms gone through to show that there was no ill-feeling, but that the mob were labouring under an erroneous impression regarding the mariner's motives.

The first of the anticipated legion of failures amongst the native China New Year, was announced on the 22nd Jan. the unfortunate bankrupt being a Chinese named Fongli, a general merchant carrying on business at the borders of Nantai. The liabilities are, we learn, \$20,000.

We learn from Pagoda, that upon the arrival of the French gunboat *Vesta* at the Anchorage no Europeans could be found to board her, the Manchurians having sent an order to the whole of the compradors prohibiting their supplying this vessel with stores, owing to the Franco-Chinese difficulty.

We publish the programme for the Spring Race Meeting, fixed to take place on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th of March next, which is rather earlier than usual. The programme differs slightly from that of last year, the only material difference being observable in the conditions for the Hack Stakes, and an increased distance for the Ladies' Cup. The entries close at noon on the 7th of March.

Mr. Ta-jen, the present Commissioner of the Arsenal, is a man of good standing. He obtained the degree of *chin shih* at the age of twenty-one, and entered the Han Lin shortly after as a compiler. About seven years ago he was promoted to the rank of the second degree, and was sent as ambassador to Japan, and since his return, three years ago, has resided at Peking waiting for something good to turn up. He has the reputation of being a thorough man of business, although he is but just at the age of thirty there must be something in a man who holds such a post at the age of forty-seven.

—Foochow Herald.

## Shanghai.

Mr. Martins, Consul-General for the Brazil, arrived at Shanghai by the *Orens* on the 19th January. He was accompanied by Senator Pontes and Commander Martins.

A number of men-of-war's men were on shore on leave on the 18th January, and some of them having obtained possession of fishing pieces went out to the Bubbling Well Head and shot and killed a number of able hawks among tame ducks belonging to the villagers. They then returned to the Settlement with their spoil, the villagers following them in force and trying to obtain compensation, but the ducks refused to satisfy the demand. Upon investigation it was found that the villagers were afraid to enter the Settlement and returned home, leaving the sailors in quiet possession of their bag.

—N. C. D. News.

## France and China.

Proclamation issued at Canton the 7th day of the 12th moon (January 4th 1884) concerning former Naval and Land Volunteer Corps along the Coast Guard of the Province of Kwangtung.

P. P. Liang, Imperial High Commissioner, in conjunction with Chang, Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kangsi, and Yu, Viceroy of Kwangtung, do hereby make the following Proclamation to the different Prefectures and Magistrates along the sea-coast, and to the different Prefectures and Magistrates in the interior of the Province, for the better preservation of its defence. It is of the greatest importance that earnest measures should be undertaken to form Land and Water Volunteer Brigades amongst the inhabitants of these places, for their defence. Upon investigation we find that amongst the population of the cities in question are a great number of men whose pursuits consist in fishing for their livelihood, so that a hundred odd thousand may be easily gathered together. These men can get the wind and tide, they are able to form a band of men, water a whole day, and if they are formed into regiments, they may be able to perform marvellous deeds. They could burn the enemy's (French) ships by firing red-hot shot and shell; by using fire-arrows; or by blowing them up by means of torpedoes. For this purpose we now order the different Prefectures and Magistrates to make census of all the fishing boats and their occupants, to form them into temporary guards or perpetual regiments, and having made a list of them to forward it to the different Imperial Naval divisions stationed along the sea coast so that the Volunteers may be ready at a moment's notice to perform their duties and be drafted to any given point.

We do hereby solemnly state that should they be able to capture an enemy's ship, or by the use of torpedoes blow one up, these men will have separate rewards. Should any one, however, attempt to make false representations after receiving notification to give the services to the State, or having received arms and ammunition, turn traitors and give secret aid or guidance to the enemy, then such persons upon being found out shall suffer immediate decapitation according to military law. These are the important points to be observed in forming Naval Corps of Volunteers.

Furthermore in every Prefecture and Magistrate there are important points to be observed. Now for this work troops brought from a distance are by no means so good as those of the different brigades formed on the spot. These latter would therefore be embodied to guard these points, and by continual practice in drilling in camps, be able when the time comes to form some well concerted plan, and thus prevent the enemy from despoiling and gaining possession of our villages, towns, and other important points. Prefectures and Magistrates to

form the Volunteer Brigades, and selecting the best and most able-bodied men, form them into regiments and turn them over to the defence guards. All these men should be exactly ordered to attend their drills, and to concert measures for the stopping-up of grain for the men. Should the regiments thus formed, in holding the most important positions, succeed in slaying any robbers, they will be rewarded accordingly, but they are prohibited from making disturbances, or settling into quarrels with the inhabitants. Should any therefore to justify such acts they will be dealt with according to military law. These are the important points to be observed in the formation of Land Volunteer regiments.

P. P. Liang, Imperial High Commissioner, in conjunction with Chang, Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kangsi, and Yu, Viceroy of Kwangtung, do hereby make the following Proclamation for forming Volunteer Corps to fight against the enemy. The people of Kwangtung have proved their loyalty and bravery, as may be seen in the 4th year of the Emperor's reign, when forming eighty-three regiments of Volunteers they swept away the Red Turbans' hordes of marauders. We have come to Kwangtung to conduct its defence, have already mentioned the Throne, concerning the formation of Volunteer Brigades from the villages and fishermen. We find that the Prefecture of Kwangtung (P. Canton) contains the nine Magistrates of Nian Hai, Pan Yi, Tung Yui, Shun Teh, Hsin San, Chang Ching, Hsin Hui, Hsin San, and Hsin Ming. These nine Magistrates are the gates of the Sea Coast Defences. Now that at the present moment there are difficulties from the sea, it is extremely necessary that the people of these nine Magistrates should combine together as with one mind in their loyalty, and be a rampart for the defence of the country. So that if there be no actual fighting they should act as guards and secure peace in the rivers, and in the time of war, show their bravery in resistance against the enemy. This will also save military expenses according to each Magistrate has already numbered each family among the boxing population, and taxed them accordingly for the support of guard boats. Now there are great numbers of boats belonging to the fishing population along the banks of the rivers, so that a collection of thousands of men can be gathered in a moment. We have therefore given orders to the several military officials and magistrates to collect the gentry and deacons to be diligent in drilling their people, and earnestly call upon the fishing population, and, choosing the best, form them into guards to hold the most important positions, so that when the time for meeting the enemy arrives to be ready at once to move to any given point, such as guarding the Metropolis (Canton) the great holding important points, or preventing the enemy from advancing, or chasing him when he retreats. Should they slay the enemy, or burn or capture his vessels, or using torpedoes blow them up, then we solemnly promise to give extra rewards to the troops. Should, however, any elders of families give false representations of the number of their men, or conceal their junks, or receiving food and arms from traitors and guide the enemy, on being found out they will be dealt according to military law. Should the enemy declare war and fight us in earnest, he will act contrary to Treaty and the wrong is on his side, and we call upon you people to resist him with all your strength. But you are prohibited from molesting the other Treaty nations who are at peace with us. Should any one be guilty of this he will be punished accordingly. We order the several military officials, magistrates, and gentry to see to it that extra proclamations be made to that effect to the people, and in our sincere belief that each man may exert his utmost strength in their defence. Do not disobey this Special Proclamation for forming the fishing population into Volunteer Corps.

P. P. Liang, Imperial High Commissioner, in conjunction with Chang, Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kangsi, and Yu, Viceroy of Kwangtung, do hereby make the following Proclamation for forming Volunteer Corps to fight against the enemy. The people of Kwangtung have proved their loyalty and bravery, as may be seen in the 4th year of the Emperor's reign, when forming eighty-three regiments of Volunteers they swept away the Red Turbans' hordes of marauders. We have come to Kwangtung to conduct its defence, have already mentioned the Throne, concerning the formation of Volunteer Brigades from the villages and fishermen. We find that the Prefecture of Kwangtung (P. Canton) contains the nine Magistrates of Nian Hai, Pan Yi, Tung Yui, Shun Teh, Hsin San, Chang Ching, Hsin Hui, Hsin San, and Hsin Ming. These nine Magistrates are the gates of the Sea Coast Defences. Now that at the present moment there are difficulties from the sea, it is extremely necessary that the people of these nine Magistrates should combine together as with one mind in their loyalty, and be a rampart for the defence of the country. So that if there be no actual fighting they should act as guards and secure peace in the rivers, and in the time of war, show their bravery in resistance against the enemy. This will also save military expenses according to each Magistrate has already numbered each family among the boxing population, and taxed them accordingly for the support of guard boats. Now there are great numbers of boats belonging to the fishing population along the banks of the rivers, so that a collection of thousands of men can be gathered in a moment. We have therefore given orders to the several military officials and magistrates to collect the gentry and deacons to be diligent in drilling their people, and earnestly call upon the fishing population, and, choosing the best, form them into guards to hold the most important positions, so that when the time for meeting the enemy arrives to be ready at once to move to any given point, such as guarding the Metropolis (Canton) the great holding important points, or preventing the enemy from advancing, or chasing him when he retreats. Should they slay the enemy, or burn or capture his vessels, or using torpedoes blow them up, then we solemnly promise to give extra rewards to the troops. Should, however, any elders of families give false representations of the number of their men, or conceal their junks, or receiving food and arms from traitors and guide the enemy, on being found out they will be dealt according to military law. Should the enemy declare war and fight us in earnest, he will act contrary to Treaty and the wrong is on his side, and we call upon you people to resist him with all your strength. But you are prohibited from molesting the other Treaty nations who are at peace with us. Should any one be guilty of this he will be punished accordingly. We order the several military officials, magistrates, and gentry to see to it that extra proclamations be made to that effect to the people, and in our sincere belief that each man may exert his utmost strength in their defence. Do not disobey this Special Proclamation for forming the fishing population into Volunteer Corps.

As Volunteer Brigades of fishermen are to Volunteer Corps of villagers, so are battles on the water to battles on land. For this purpose we now order in Kwangtung to conduct its defence, have already mentioned the Throne, concerning the formation of Volunteer Brigades from the villages and fishermen. We find that the Prefecture of Kwangtung (P. Canton) contains the nine Magistrates of Nian Hai, Pan Yi, Tung Yui, Shun Teh, Hsin San, Chang Ching, Hsin Hui, Hsin San, and Hsin Ming. These nine Magistrates are the gates of the Sea Coast Defences. Now that at the present moment there are difficulties from the sea, it is extremely necessary that the people of these nine Magistrates should combine together as with one mind in their loyalty, and be a rampart for the defence of the country. So that if there be no actual fighting they should act as guards and secure peace in the rivers, and in the time of war, show their bravery in resistance against the enemy. This will also save military expenses according to each Magistrate has already numbered each family among the boxing population, and taxed them accordingly for the support of guard boats. Now there are great numbers of boats belonging to the fishing population along the banks of the rivers, so that a collection of thousands of men can be gathered in a moment. We have therefore given orders to the several military officials and magistrates to collect the gentry and deacons to be diligent in drilling their people, and earnestly call upon the fishing population, and, choosing the best, form them into guards to hold the most important positions, so that when the time for meeting the enemy arrives to be ready at once to move to any given point, such as guarding the Metropolis (Canton) the great holding important points, or preventing the enemy from advancing, or chasing him when he retreats. Should they slay the enemy, or burn or capture his vessels, or using torpedoes blow them up, then we solemnly promise to give extra rewards to the troops. Should, however, any elders of families give false representations of the number of their men, or conceal their junks, or receiving food and arms from traitors and guide the enemy, on being found out they will be dealt according to military law. Should the enemy declare war and fight us in earnest, he will act contrary to Treaty and the wrong is on his side, and we call upon you people to resist him with all your strength. But you are prohibited from molesting the other Treaty nations who are at peace with us. Should any one be guilty of this he will be punished accordingly. We order the several military officials, magistrates, and gentry to see to it that extra proclamations be made to that effect to the people, and in our sincere belief that each man may exert his utmost strength in their defence. Do not disobey this Special Proclamation for forming the fishing population into Volunteer Corps.

With reference to the funds necessary, it must be according to the conditions already agreed upon. The defence of your lives and homes must rest upon the wealth of the rich and the bravery of the brave people, and in our sincere belief



